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Coire, February 14. O. S.

SEveral warm Debates have arose at the Congress of the three Leagues of this Republick, tending to shut up the Passages of this Country against the Troops of the Allies, upon several Pretexts drawn from the Treaty concluded in 1707, concerning the March of foreign Forces, which it was urged had been transgressed in several Particulars; but this Affair is now amicably determined in favour of the Allies, and Recruits for the Army in Italy will be now passing frequently this way.

Hamburgh, March 11. N. S. The Departure of General Guldenstern from Slade on the 3d of this Month for Wismar and Pomerania, and General Vellingh being also set out for the Court of Hanover from this City, gives us Apprehensions that the Swedes have formed a Design of making an Irruption into Holstein with the Body of the Troops commanded by General Crassau. We are the more inclined to believe that the Swedes will undertake that Enterprize, from our being assured that those Forces cannot subsist much longer in Pomerania without entirely ruining the Country: And besides that the Muscovites that were advanced on the Frontiers of Pomerania, under the Command of General Goltz, are filed off towards Hungary, the March of some Danish Regiments from Holstein towards Denmark may serve as a Pretext for these Proceedings of the Swedes. It is also believed that Baron Vellingh's Journey to Hanover is in order to sollicit the Passage of some Regiments through the Dominions of his Electoral Highness. General Guldenstern gives out, that his Journey into Pomerania is occasioned by the frequent Complaints that are made against General Crassau, and that he hath Instructions to examine into the same. Last Week Monsieur Botticker, a Minister from his Czarish Majesty, arrived here, after having been detained as Prisoner for some time at Potocky: He reports, that he met the Swedish Secretary Klinkenstrom at Cracau, who was delivered over unto General Goltz, and acquainted him that he had not any Letters from the King of Sweden, or any other Commissions or Instructions from his Majesty in Writing, which is not agreeable to the Advices we formerly received, that this Secretary had the Care of several Papers which fell into the Hands of the Muscovites. Letters from Warsaw, of the 17th and 22d of the last Month, say, that the Proceedings of the General Diet were carried on to the Satisfaction of King Augustus; and that some of the principal Nobility had given in their several Opinions concerning the most proper Expedients for the Advantage of the Republick, and Security of the Kingdom. Count Chomtowski had declared that a Provincial Diet would be the most effectual Method to restore the Commonwealth. The Palatine of Rava, Count Saluski, was of opinion that the Security of his Majesty's Title, and the common Liberty, depended on the Re-establishment of the Courts of Justice, and rigorous Execution of the Laws against all such as have espoused the contrary Party, and that the Confederacy should be changed into a Provincial Diet. Count Dzialinsky asserted, that the Confederacy was the principal Instrument of his Majesty's Return into Poland, and that it would tend to his Advantage to continue them in their Power and Privileges: He also alledged, that considering the Universal Poverty of the Kingdom, it was impossible to maintain the War against Sweden. The Castellan of Sendomir moved, that the Treaty with his Czarish Majesty might be publickly read in the Assembly, which was done accordingly. These Letters add, that they had received Advices from different Places of the King of Sweden's Departure from Bender; but their Intelligence disagreed concerning the way his Majesty designed to take, in order to return into his own Dominions. The Lieutenant-General of the Crown gave out, that he had received an Account that his Swedish Majesty was advancing with a considerable Army of Turks and Tartars towards Ukrania. But the Palatin of Podolia, who arrived at Warsaw on the 18th of February last, assured the King of Poland, at an Audience he had of his Majesty on the 19th, that the King of Sweden had only assembled a small Body of Walachians and Tartars, in order to guard him through Hungary and Dalmatia, from whence his Majesty designed to pass over to Venice, and proceed from thence towards Sweden. The Palatin of Podolia also informed his Polish Majesty, that the Ottoman Port had refused to grant the King of Sweden any Troops; but had presented him with a sufficient Sum of Mony, to raise as many Men as his Majesty thought requisite to attend him on his Journey. We are further informed by other Letters from Poland, that the new Hospodar of Wallachia, as soon as he arrived at Jassi, proceeded to Bender, from whence he conducted the King of Sweden to Ismaelof; and he supposed that his Majesty would continue his Journey towards Bellgrad. Notwithstanding these repeated Advices concerning his Swedish Majesty's having left Bender, our Letters from Moscow, of the 30th of January, mention nothing of it, nor of the Prolongation of the Truce between the Grand Signior and the Czar, which hath been so often confirmed from other Parts. They write from Lithuania, of the 16th of February, that his Czarish Majesty was suddenly expected at the Camp before Riga, with a new Train of Artillery, almost ten thousand Bombs, large Stores of Ammunition, and considerable Reinforcements, that the Bombardment may be prosecuted with greater Vigour. In the mean time General Prince Repnin commands in chief. Twelve thousand Horse and Foot are employed in the Blockade of the Town, and are relieved every Month. Lieutenant-General Bauer hath closely blocked up the City and Fortress of Pernau. These Letters add, that General Stromberg, the Commander of Riga, had dispatched circular Letters to all the Nobility of Livonia, enjoyning them to continue faithful to their Sovereign, and requiring them to joyn the Forces that are still in Arms in defence of his Swedish Majesty's Dominions. Provisions are rendered so scarce in Samogitia, because of the Supplies that are drawn from thence for the Subsistence of the Muscovite Army, that the Inhabitants undergo extream Misery, and are apprehensive that the Famine may tend to the Augmentation of the Pestilence. We hear from Wilia, by Letters dated the 16th of the last Month, that Colonel Lorenel made a Sally out of Riga into the Muscovite Camp with two thousand Foot, and did considerable Execution, but lost most of his Men in the Action.

Brussels, March 13. N. S. The Detachment under the Command of Major-General Chanclos having taken Post in the Neighbourhood of Warneton and Commines, and Bridges being laid over the Lys at those Places, the Fortifications were begun on the 8th Instant; and by Letters of the 11th we hear they were carried on with such Success, that those Posts would be in a Posture of Defence before the 15th Instant. On the 8th in the Morning the Enemy detached two thousand Men out of Ipres, in order